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LUME XCVI.

Newport Mercury,
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rate made to those who advertise by
the paper discontinued (unless at the op-
tion of the advertiser) until arrangements are paid.

Poetry.

THE POOR MAN'S SONG.

member the poor, do you say,
Indeed I can hardly get,
re only to feel my purse,
And think of my 'pockets to let,'
are only to look at my coat,
(How much an old coat can endure,)
make me in anguish exclaim,
Indeed I remember the poor.

member the poor? why of course
It comes home to my bosom so fast,
Then I remember my head,
And look at my 'shoeing bad hat,'
he rich only come in my dream,
Like shadows of clouds over the moon,
and when I am looking at home,
I know I remember the poor.

h, yes! I remember the poor,
When I go to my comfortable meals,
When I glance at my best pantaloons,
A waft of whole linen reveals,
and I live in an odorous street,
Where the breeze comes never a wooer,
and when I crawl into my crib,
'Tis then I remember the poor.

The luxuries I'd to my fate
Are those which accompany woe,
I'm poverty leads in my steps,
And follows wherever I go,
And many a pang I endure,
And so sure as I think of myself,
I know I remember the poor.

When with age I shiver and shake
In the blast of the winter air,
When hunger is gnawing and keen,
And at haunches I greedily stare,
and when the steam from the cook shop calls,
and I fumes from the baker allure,
I really remember the poor.

Now and then, at odd times, it is true,
The wealthy come into my mind,
But the poor I have always with me,
To their woes I cannot be blind,
The sorrows that sharply pursue,
Are beyond any medical cure,
And when I shall drop in my grave,
I'll be buried as one of the poor.

FASHIONABLE STREET SWEEPERS.

BY "UNCLE JOE."

Splashing through the gutters,
Trailing through the mire,
Mud up to your ankles,
And a little higher;
Little boys uproarious,
"Cause you show your feet—
Bless me this is glorious,
Sweeping down the street!

Banet on the shoulders,
Nose up to the sky,
Both hands full of flourishes,
Raised a la Shang-hai;
Undershirt bespattered,
Look amazing neat,
All your silks get "watered,"
Sweeping down the street!

Street-sweep at the crossing,
Says you spoil their trade,
Guesses you're the parent
Street-sweep lately made;
Gives you a light's side,
While she enjoys your suit,
Gracious! what a bustle,
Sweeping down the street!

Heaps of dirt and debris
Close behind you trailing;
Joker says "wet dry goods
Make first rate retelling,"
Straws, cigar stumps, "catch it!"
And augment the fleet,
Goodness! what a freshest
Sailing down the street!

Oh! what's the matter, Graham?
Oh! what's the matter, Graham?
Are blooming girls so plenty
That you must try to 'lay 'em!
When will you give the Bloomer,
With a new French name to greet?
If you love the fair don't doom her
So long to sweep the street!

Referring to the well known Magazines.

WHAT DOES THE WIND SAY.

Did a bright little girl with a heart that was light,
An you tell me, grandpa, what the wind says to-
night?

No, Nell, said the merchant, at ease in his chair,
He drew back the curls of her dark, glossy hair,
Then it comes down the chimney with such a loud
toar,

"Says to us always, 'Remember the Poor,'"
And then the keen whistles you hear in the trees,
Remember the poor? Is the song of the breeze?
To you, his cold lips to the key of the door,
And kindly he whispers, "Remember the poor!"
Well, what of all this? do you think I can tell?
You want a new tippet and muff do you, Nell?
I'll be a No-dip and children want money for bread!
"Woe," kisses your cheeks as you walk in the
storm,

And whispers of them as you button up warm.
To the Howard Society—Nelly's trustee—
To send in "this Fifty" to-morrow you'll see.

Agriculture.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—HOW TO ECONO-
MIZE IN PLANTING IT.—Messrs Editors.—
I perused with much interest the article in
a late number of the Scientific American
by Mr. H. G. Bulkey on his experiments
with the Chinese sugar cane. Mr. B.,
like myself and many others, did not re-
gard the article as worth much attention.

Last spring I obtained a small quantity
of the seed in Philadelphia; although well
recommended I regarded it of no conse-
quence, and planted only a little, for the
curiosity of it, and hence little attention
was paid to it. I distributed the balance
of the seed among friends, who, like my-
self, regarded it as nothing more than an
ordinary variety of the broom corn family.

But in September and October we all dis-
covered the canes contained an immense
quantity of rich sweet juice, capable of be-
ing converted into a fine syrup.

At the end of the row, where it had room,
I found it tilted out, producing four canes
from a seed. I examined some planted by
Mr. William Chilton, at New Brighton,
Staten Island. In some hills, several canes
were left to grow just as they came up, and
others were thinned out to one plant in a
hill these tilted out, and produced from
six to a dozen fine canes, all about the
same height.

Mr. J. R. Thomas, of Waverly, Ill.,
says he planted the seed I sent him, one
seed in a hill, three feet each way, and it
tilled out and produced a dozen good
canes to the hill; he is so well pleased
with it that he intends to plant about thirty
acres of it this year. As he is an old resi-
dent of New Orleans, and understands
sugar making, he knows the value of this
new plant.

Many of my canes weighed 134 lbs.
each; they will certainly average 114
lbs. each. An ounce of seed will plant
1,400 hills, one seed in a hill, and pro-
duce from 5,000 to 15,000 canes. The
ground should be plowed or dug deep,
made rich and in good order, and the hills
three feet apart. If two or three seed are
put in a hill, the plants should be thinned
out to one; it roots well, and there is no
danger of it blowing down. It wants
light and air, and should not be planted
too thick, or it will prevent the perfecting
of the saccharine juices of the plant.

J. C. THOMPSON.

Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y. 1857.
[This is useful and seasonable infor-
mation to those who intend to plant the
Sargo Sucre during this season.]

Scientific American.

RHUBARB—A Grower's Experience.—In
your January number are valuable sugges-
tions on the culture of "Pie plant," which
accord well with my own experience for
several years past. I have experimented
largely, and think I have now reached the
"Ultima Thule" of Rhubarb culture,
though I would not wish to be opinionated
as to too apt to be the case in Horticulture
and Agriculture as in everything else.—
Each one thinks his own mode of proce-
dure superior to that of any one else.

In setting out the plant, dig a hole as
large and deep as a barrel, and fill to with-
in a foot of the top with well rotted man-
ure. Then throw on three inches of dirt
and set the root so that the top will be
about two inches below the surface. Be
sure and put them where the sun will have
access to them the entire day.

The first season after setting out, keep
litter around them, and water occasionally
if the season is dry, applying the water at
night. Keep the earth loose around them
—stirring it every week—and replacing
the litter. When Fall comes, put upon
each hill two bushels of manure; and in
the Spring dig a trench far enough from
the hill not to injure the roots, put the man-
ure into it, and cover slightly with earth.
If the Summer be dry, water occasionally,
and treat in the same manner as before—
Pie plant is a gross feeder, and must have
a great quantity of nutriment to thrive
well.

After the roots have stood three years,
dig up and quarter each hill and plant as
before, putting the hills four feet apart.—
If the plants stand the fourth year, they
begin to go to seed, and as the roots are
considerably exhausted by this time, they
do not yield so well.

Managed in this way, on a sandy soil, I
have the first year obtained enough from
six hills for a family of as many persons,
and the second and third years have often
supplied two families besides my own.

American Agriculturist.

H-T-B-E-D-S—Look well to your hot-beds,
and give air every fine day. Cover them
warmly at night, and regulate the tempera-
ture with strict reference to their con-
tents; thus you may give air even at a
considerable loss of heat, to cabbage, let-
tuce, &c., whereas the egg plant sash can
only be raised with propriety while the
heat of the outside air is sufficient to pre-
vent the temperature of the bed from fall-
ing materially.—The Working Farmer.

Selected Tale.

I WOULDN'T DO IT.
OR FEMALE INFLUENCE.

BY CATHARINE M. TROWBRIDGE.

(Continued.)

Not so with Arthur. He was not now
perplexed by dim recollections of the past
as he had been on the former occasion, but
at once recognized in Miss Hastings, the
fair mentor of former years. Arthur now
sought the acquaintance of Miss Hastings,
and fortune seemed to favor his wishes;
for he frequently met her in general soci-
ety. But though he constantly sought op-
portunities for intercourse with her, yet his
attentions were so quiet and unobtrusive,
that they excited no particular observation.
He was often on the point of alluding to
their former meetings, but something al-
ways seemed to hold him back, and he
continued to suffer Ellen to suppose that
they had recently met for the first time.

Ellen was herself much interested in the
young lawyer, whom she thought remark-
ably agreeable. If any deeper interest was
awakened by his quiet and gentlemanly
attention, she was at the time unconscious
of it.

Things were in this state, when, one
evening, Arthur and Ellen chanced to meet
in a small and select circle. Early in the
evening Arthur was called away by a friend,
who wished to see him on pressing busi-
ness. It is related of an eccentric individ-
ual, that he was always observed to be the
last to leave any company in which he was
found. At length some one had the anx-
iety to ask him the reason for this. His
reply was "I have always noticed that
each one, as soon as he leaves the company,
becomes the theme of conversation for
those who remain." The company which
Arthur Dunning left that evening, proved
no exception to this rule.

"Dunning is a fine, talented young man,"
remarked one.

"Yes, a young man of rare talents, ac-
cording to my judgment," remarked another.

"And of rare social gifts," said a third.

"A social circle among his acquaintance
is deemed complete without him."

"Too social, I fear," remarked a fourth,
gravely. "Or perhaps I should say too
convivial. A young man of his tempera-
ment is in peculiar danger."

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tuce, &c., whereas the egg plant sash can
only be raised with propriety while the
heat of the outside air is sufficient to pre-
vent the temperature of the bed from fall-
ing materially.—The Working Farmer.

hur at a large party. It excited no sur-
prise that he should, early in the evening,
quietly make his way to her side, for he
had often done it before. But her heart
beat as it had never done on previous oc-
casions, as she thought of the desire she
had cherished to warn him of his danger.
The task had seemed sufficiently formida-
ble when it had been contemplated in the
seclusion of her own chamber; but it
now seemed impossible, as beside her sat
the gentlemanly, and graceful, Arthur
Dunning. It did seem almost like an in-
sult to warn him of danger. Danger of
what? Of becoming a besotted drunk-
ard? Impossible! That graceful, manly,
form! those searching, flashing, eyes!
that elevated brow, stamped with the un-
mistakable impress of genius!—he in dan-
ger of such a fate? It must be the hallu-
cination of a disordered brain. It could be
nothing more, and she would not cherish it.

As the evening wore on, the wine-cup
circulated freely. Arthur's face became
flushed, and his eyes flashed with increased
brilliance. Yet he stood beside Ellen in
the act of pouring out another glass.

"It is too true, I fear," thought Ellen.
Casting a hasty glance around, to assure
herself that she was unobserved, Ellen fol-
lowed the impulse of the moment, and
placed her hand over the glass. Arthur
turned towards her, and his inquiring
glance demanded an explanation.

"I wouldn't do it," said Ellen pleading-
ly, as her eyes met his.

"I wouldn't do it!" How those well re-
membered words thrilled through his very
soul! There was now a depth of pleading
earnestness in the voice of the speaker,
such as there had not been on the previous
occasions. Arthur was confounded. On
those occasions he knew there had been a
cause. But what excuse could there now
be? and again he questioned. "Why not?"

"Because there is danger in the cup,"
was answered in the same tone of gentle
persuasiveness.

Arthur colored slightly, and replied
quickly, "Not for me."

"For all who love it," was the rejoinder.

The glass remained untasted, but Arthur
escaped from the side of Ellen as soon as
he could do so without manifest rudeness,
and he did not seek an opportunity of
speaking with her again during the remain-
der of the evening. This did not escape
the observation of Ellen, and she feared
that she had offended him deeply. This
fear so distressed her that she was startled
by the secret it revealed. She could no
longer conceal from herself the fact that
she was beginning to feel a deep interest in
Arthur Dunning, much deeper than she
supposed, or could have wished.

The next day, Arthur sat alone in his
office, musing on the events of the previous
evening. The words still rang in his ear,
"I wouldn't do it," and again, "Danger
for all who love it."

"Is it possible that Miss Hastings thinks
me in danger?" he asked. And something
very like indignation stirred within him.—
"How could she have indulged such a
thought—one, I am sure, which never oc-
curred to any but her. That I should have
been so insulted, and by her too. If it had
been any other person, I could have borne
it."

But something within whispered, "Don't
you love it? Don't you love it?"

"Why, yes, I love it," was the response;
"but not enough to be in any danger."

The only answer to this disclaimer, was
the echo of the words,—"Don't you love
it?"

Just at this moment, a friend of Arthur's
entered the office. Alfred Winthrop was
a young man who stood high in the esti-
mation of Arthur Dunning. Among all
his acquaintances, he could not mention
one for whom he cherished greater respect,
or in whom he reposed more entire confi-
dence. After some desultory conversa-
tion, Winthrop said,

"I must congratulate you on the new
leaf you turned over at the party last eve-
ning."

"What new leaf?"

"I suppose you know that you were un-
usually temperate, and you do not need to
be told that temperance is a great virtue."

Winthrop said this with a summed care-
lessness and lightness of manner, and un-
der other circumstances, it would have
passed off with Dunning as a kind of rail-
lery which meant very little. But his pecu-
liar state of mind led him to observe his
friend more closely, and he was convinced
that this lightness of manner was only as-
sumed to hide more of real interest in the
subject than he cared to display. A new
revolution now dawned upon the mind of
Arthur Dunning. After a moment's si-
lence, he said with emphasis,

"I have one question to ask you, Win-
throp. I conjure you to give me a truth-
ful answer."

Winthrop seemed a little startled by his
friend's manner, but replied, though not
without some embarrassment, that he was
ready to answer any civil question.

"Then tell me truly, if you or any of
my friends have feared that I was in dan-

ger from the wine-cup?"

"Yes, truly we have," answered Win-
throp gravely. "We have feared for you
more than we can easily find words to ex-
press, though I must confess to a timidity,
which I fear is wrong, that would have
withheld me from telling you so, if you had
not asked me the question; but now you
cannot be offended with me."

"I am not offended," replied Dunning,
seriously. "But the admission you have
just made, has startled me. I would think
over the matter in solitude before making
it the subject of conversation with any one."

"You are right," said Winthrop, rising
to leave. "Whatever conclusion you may
arrive at, I hope you will at least believe
that I have been actuated only by warm
and sincere friendship for you, in making
the admission I have."

After his friend had left, Arthur Dunning
sat long musing on this subject.

"Is it possible," he asked himself, "that
so many of my friends can have thought
me in danger from this source, and yet
Miss Hastings was the first to warn me. I
suppose they dared not do it. The gentle
Ellen alone had heroism enough to brave
my displeasure. She knew that I was dis-
pleased with her last evening, and was
troubled by it. I could read that in her
countenance. Well, I was disposed to re-
sent it then. I thought there was no cause
for her warning; but I begin to think I
was mistaken. I may be standing on the
brink of a fearful precipice, from which
many more noble and manly than myself,
have been dashed down to destruction. I
do love the wine-cup; there is no denying
this. I love it more than I dreamed of.—
Am I then not in danger? Noble girl!
You alone had the courage to warn me,
and the warning shall not be in vain.—
Oh, thou mocker and deceiver! from this
hour we part company. 'Touch not,
taste not, handle not,' shall be my motto.
There is no safety in half measures. I will
bid thee an eternal farewell, and then I
must be safe. Friends shall no more
tremble for Arthur Dunning."

Having thus settled this most important
point, the thought of Arthur again turned
to Ellen Hastings.

"She thinks I am displeased with her
frankness. I must seek an interview, and
assure her that this is not now the case.—
I must also inform her this is the third
time she has been my kind mentor, my
guardian-angel. But where can I meet her?
I think she will be at Mrs. Lee's
party to-morrow evening. If I do not find
the opportunity I wish for there, I must
seek it elsewhere."

Arthur Dunning was not disappointed in
regard to meeting Ellen at the party the
next evening. Arthur was on the watch
for an opportunity of addressing her with-
out being overheard by others, but he care-
fully avoided proximity to her until such
an opportunity should occur. Ellen per-
ceived that Arthur avoided her, and was
pained to see it; for she thought it proved
that he had not forgiven her the liberty she
took at their last meeting. Since that
time, the fear that she had offended him,
had given her much more pain than she
could have wished, and now that this fear
seemed to be confirmed by his care to avoid
her, she was more than ever troubled by
it. She tried hard to dispel all thoughts
of him from her mind; but she could not
do it. Strive as she would to banish these
thoughts, they would quickly return, mar-
ring all the enjoyment of the evening. At
last, wearied with the effort to join in the
festivities which she was in no state of
mind to enjoy, she withdrew to an apart-
ment which had been nearly deserted by
the guests, and seated herself by a window,
the drapery of which served partially to
conceal her from the few who still re-
mained in the room.

Arthur, who had been watching her,
though afar off, all the evening, soon dis-
covered the place of her retreat, and fol-
lowed her there. She had not observed
his approach, and when he addressed her,
she gave a quick start. Arthur perceived
it and said,

"Am I intruding, Miss Hastings?"

"Oh, no," was the frank reply. "I have
not had the pleasure of seeing you this
evening. Shall I tell you that I feared you
was offended with me. Have you yet for-
given me for what you no doubt thought
was an unpardonable rudeness on my part?"

"How do you know that I have been
offended with you?"

"I am sure you were the other evening,
and I have feared that you still were."

"I will be perfectly frank with you, Miss
Hastings. I will own that I did feel some-
thing like resentment at that time. But I
have thought calmly and seriously of this
matter since, and the result has been that
I have become convinced of my danger; a
danger of which no one but you has ever
dared to warn me. I have sought you to-
night to thank you most sincerely, and to
assure you that myself and the wine-cup
have parted company forever."

As Arthur said this, Ellen raised her
eyes to his face with such an expression of
glad surprise as thrilled his very heart.

"Do you remember the words you used,"
continued Arthur, "when you prevented me
from drinking that glass of wine?"

"I am sure I do not," replied Ellen. "I
was too much frightened at my own temer-
ity, in taking such a liberty with you on
so short an acquaintance, to retain any-
thing more than a recollection of the gen-
eral import of the words."

"You said, 'I wouldn't do it.' Do you
know this is the third time you have
spoken these very words to me? and that
between each of these times an interval of
several years has elapsed?"

Ellen started in surprise. "This surely
cannot be," she said. "Have we ever met
before?"

"Do you remember spending a fortnight
at Mr. George Herbert's, when you was
about ten years old?"

"Yes, I remember that visit."

"And you remember a boy by the name
of Arthur Dunning, who visited there with
his sister at the same time?"

"Yes, I recollect him too."

"Well, I am Arthur Dunning."

"Is it possible?"

"Yes, quite possible. Do you remem-
ber one day, when that same Arthur Dun-
ning was about to demolish a play house
just constructed by Mary Herbert, how
you laid your hand upon his arm and said
pleadingly, 'I wouldn't do it?'"

"I think I do have some faint recollec-
tion of it now."

"You recollect, I presume, a visit paid
to your friend, Mrs. C., some five years ago."

"Very well."

"Do you recollect one evening, during
that visit, falling into the company of two
or three of the college students, who were
discussing the plan of combining to refuse
obedience to certain college regulations
offensive to them?"

"I think I remember the circumstance."

"And do you remember that one of them
appealed to you for your opinion, asking
you, if you would advise those present to
join in the scheme, and that you replied
modestly, but firmly and emphatically, 'I
wouldn't do it?'"

"And was that student yourself?" asked
Ellen wonderingly.

"It was, and I didn't do it. If you
recollect the fate of those who did, you
will believe that I never regretted it."

"Strange that we should have met at
three different times so far apart," said
Ellen musingly. "I did not recognize in
you the student I met that evening."

"This is not strange, as you only met
me that one evening. But the impression
made on my own mind was far deeper,"
said Arthur, in a tone which mantled the
cheeks of Ellen with blushes. "And now,
Miss Hastings, will you not permit me to
ask you one question? Do you not think
you were destined to be my guardian an-
gel?"

Ellen's brightened color was the only
answer to this question.

Arthur took her hand respectfully, and
in low, earnest tones, said,

"Will you not walk with me through
life, dear Ellen, that you may ever whis-
per to me, 'I wouldn't do it,' when tem-
ptation invites me to dangerous paths? Is
not the ready obedience I have yielded on
such occasions when you have been my
kind mentor, a pledge that I shall never
turn a deaf ear to your gentlest admoni-
tions, and that I shall ever be yours to
mould me and guide me as you will?"

Ellen gave no definite answer to these
questions that evening, but she did not re-
fuse to take them into serious consid-
eration; and in the end, she did not refuse
to become the wife of Arthur Dunning.

We know not how often after their
marriage, she had occasion to whisper in
his ear, "I wouldn't do it," but, as her
husband was ever respected and honored
in all the high stations which he was called
upon to fill, we may rationally suppose,
that female influence had something to do
with his prosperity after marriage as well
as before.

The Grave of Washington.

Slowly, pensively, we turned our faces
from the rest of the mighty dead, to the
tomb of the restless living—from the
solemn, sublime repose of Mount Vernon,
to the ceaseless intrigues, the petty strifes,
the anti-bell bustle of the Federal city.—
Each has its own atmosphere; London and
Mexico are not so unlike as they. The si-
lent enshrouding woods, the gleaming, ma-
jestic river, the bright benignant sky—it is
fitly here, amid the scenes he loved and
haunted, that the man whose life and
character have redeemed patriotism and
liberty from the reproach which centuries
of designing knavery and hollow profession
had cast upon them, now calmly awaits
the trump of the Archangel.

Who does not rejoice that the original
design of removing his ashes to Washing-
ton, has never been consummated—that they
lie where the pilgrim may reverently ap-
proach them, unvexed by the light laugh
of the time-worldlings—unmolested by the
vain or idle scribbles of the thoughtless
or the base? Thus may they repose for-
ever!—that the heart of the Patri-ot may
be invigorated,—the hopes of the Philan-
thropist strengthened, and his aims exalted
—the pulse of the American quickened,
and his aspirations purified by a visit to
Mount Vernon.—Horace.

Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.
1680.

Westerly. New Shoreham.
Tobias Saunders, John Sands,
Robert Burdick, Jamestown.

John Fones, Nicholas Carr.
By the above it appears that at this
election, a major or commander in chief
of the militia, was chosen by the people in
the prox for General Officers—before
which the assembly had made that appoint-
ment.

The Assembly ordered that a bell be
purchased and put up in some convenient
place for the use of the colony, for giving
notice of the times of sitting of the as-
sembly, court &c. As the colony had no
court house, the assembly and courts sat at
some house of entertainment, and the bell
ordered to be put up, was, probably, erected
on a frame in the open air, and as is usual
at this day in some villages to warn the
people to market &c.

One year before this time, the town of
Newport paid Henry Wood two pounds in
silver, for a bell for the use of the town.

A tax of one hundred pound was or-
dered and assessed as follows:—

Newport, £34; Providence, £7; Port-
smouth, £22; Warwick, £6; Westerly,
£5; New Shoreham, £8; Kingstown,
£9; East Greenwich, £3; Jamestown, £6.

The Assembly met again at Newport
the 27th of October 1680 at which meet-
ing no public business worthy of notice
was trans

Paper mache, since it was first brought into notice, has received the attention of those who could appreciate its many admirable qualities for ornamental purposes, and now it is not only employed for small articles of domestic use, but it has been applied to architectural purposes with marked success. In the town of Bergen, Prussia, there is now standing a church edifice, capable of holding one thousand persons, built of this material—all that meets the eye, the relief outside and the statues within, the ceiling and Corinthian columns, are all paper mache. The frame of the building offered peculiarities, wood and stone being the material employed; but every part of the interior and exterior is covered with paper mache. The shafts of the exterior Corinthian columns are covered with this material, but the acanthus foliage of the capitals is formed entirely of paper. The way in which this was accomplished was principally by the use of paper pulp, subjected to an ingenious chemical preparation for the purpose of rendering it water-proof.

The ordinary way of preparing paper mache may thus be described. Cuttings of coarse paper are boiled in water, and then beaten in a mortar till they assume the consistency of a thick paste. To this a quantity of gum-arabic is added, to give it tenacity, and, in many cases, china clay is found to be, in small quantities, a most suitable addition. The mould into which this is cast, is made in the usual way, the paper pulp is poured in, and a reverse mould is employed, so that the cast becomes nothing more than a shell, as a plaster cast.

For architectural purposes the paper pulp is mixed with a considerable quantity of the whey of milk and white of eggs, then a large portion of carefully slacked lime is added, when the whole is rolled into sheets or poured into moulds; vitriol, largely diluted, is also used in the preparation, and the consequence is, the formation of an insoluble sulphate of lime, in close combination with pulped paper, and rendering it quite impervious to moisture. When this is painted over, a most durable and permanent means of introducing a large amount of ornament at small cost is secured.

Another mode of forming paper mache is by gluing or pasting many thicknesses of paper together, as is the practice in making mill boards. These are called blanks. The blanks are chiefly those made by pasting, to distinguish them from those made with pulp; the difference being that they consist of sheets pasted to moulds and dressed with planes, to produce the proper form. Boards made in this way work well under the plane, and are saved to make any article of cabinet work, before blacking and varnishing. The pulp is pressed into a mould in a machine, and afterwards dressed. The articles thus formed are saturated with oil and spirits of tar, after which they are blacked and several times varnished with Japan varnish. They are brought to a face with pulverized pumice stone, and rotten stone, and receive a high polish by the friction of the hand. Of all the varnishes used in the manufacture, Japan varnish is the least liable to crack. It is also the hardest, and consequently receives the highest and most lasting polish. This manner of working the material is adopted for those articles in which a plain surface is required.

Nothing can be more simple than the mode of forming the paste boards. Several sheets of strong and well glued paper are placed together and passed through heavy rollers, or subjected to hydraulic pressure. The whole is then made to appear as one solid mass. In some instances slight curvatures and mouldings are given during the progress of compression. Every article of furniture, large or small, which presents a flat or slightly curved surface, is formed in the above manner. They are then covered with some one of many varnishes used. When the varnish is dry, fine iron black is mixed with it, and it is then laid on in a heated room, and the article is placed in an even, gently heated, and allowed to remain there till it is cool. The object of this is twofold—to allow the paper to absorb a large quantity of the varnish, and to dry it slowly by the evaporation of the volatile matter. It is next placed in a hot oven, and on the third day is still better, from which it is taken when cold, and the surface thus formed, is hard, glossy and durable, resisting the action of any liquid, however hot.

In gliding paper mache, the ordinary mode is effected by laying gold leaf upon a design which has been previously drawn with a pencil dipped in color mixed with size. This is called dead gliding. Bright or burnished gliding is produced by two ways. The first process is the same in both. A weak solution of bluestone is laid upon the article, the size of the intended ornament, upon which gold leaf of the clearest kind is laid smoothly. When dry, the design is pencilled on with caper varnish, and the superfluous gold is wiped off with cotton wool dipped in water. The other method is to put in the design with asphaltum. When dry, the gold leaf is not covered is rubbed off with cotton wool. The asphaltum is wiped off the gold with cotton wool and turpentine, which leaves the ornament in bright gold. The gold having been laid upon a bright surface, the gold in both cases is fixed with caper varnish, and the advantage of the latter plan is, it enables the workman to see what he is doing, and thus give more freedom and a higher degree of finish to his work. Designs are sometimes covered with powdered benzoin instead of gold, when they are pencilled with size oil.

For pearl work the surface is generally prepared, on account of the various and brilliant colors it displays. It is first ground into thin layers, and is then cut into the desired forms with scissors and knives, and some of the regular forms are stamped in a press. Each small piece of pearl is stuck upon a soft ground of Japan varnish, to form the intended design. When this has been hardened in the stove, the ground is covered with varnish till level with the surface of the pearl, when it is dried, polished with pumice stone and water, leaving the pattern clear in pearl and embedded in the varnish. The brush of the artist is now called into requisition, and with a little skill and ingenuity he joins all the parts by means of a delicate tracery, scroll work, and vines.

Paper mache is very strong, and durable when solid, on account of the immense pressure to which it is subjected, it is heavier than wood, but when it is made hollow, as with furniture, it is lighter, and stronger, too.

Murders, by poison, seemingly, are grown into favor, and the number is rapidly increasing. Another case has just come to light. In this instance the husband was the guilty party and poisoned the wife, assisted by a young woman who desired to usurp the wife's place. Bessie Bates, of Southport, is the man, and his confederate is named ANNE DRAKE, a young woman of prepossessing appearance and aged about twenty. The Boston *Transfer* gives the following in regard to the domestic relations of the family:—

"For about a year Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have occupied different sleeping apartments, and he has been known to say that the happiest day of his life would be the day when he could be with her. He was regarded as a very bad man, but the rumor that he was accustomed to visit his wife with her perhaps caused some hard feeling against him on the part of some of his neighbors. Mrs. Drake is a young woman of some personal attractions, it is said, whom Briggs invited to board with him. The price of board being disregarded by both parties. It was understood that she was to board as her employment. Mr. Briggs and Miss Drake occupied adjoining rooms while Mrs. Briggs occupied a sleeping apartment on the lower floor."

Since our last we have received the particulars of a terrible railroad accident and loss of life upon the Toronto branch of the Great Western Railroad. The cars went over the bridge near Hamilton. Local committee and baggage cars passed over safe. Two rear cars, with one hundred and twenty passengers, fell through. Between sixty and eighty passengers, were killed. The water in the canal is eighteen feet deep and the fall was fifty feet.

Grace Church, Providence, narrowly escaped destruction by fire, on Saturday last. From the morning we learn that the fire was kindled in the morning, to warm the church for the afternoon Lent service. At 11 o'clock a pupil of Mr. Down, who was practicing on the organ, discovered smoke coming up through the floor. He immediately called Mr. Vano, the sexton who lives near by, and gave the alarm of fire. The cold air box of one of the furnaces had taken fire, and the flames had extended to the floor above. The firemen promptly assembled, and the fire was confined to the basement in which it originated. The floor was badly burned and some of the floor timbers were charred. The floor was cut through to allow the water to be thrown on the fire below. Owing to the admirable discipline of the fire department and to the judicious arrangements of Marshal Hermon, no unnecessary damage was done by the water, which was applied to the flames, without being scattered over those portions of the edifice that were not in immediate danger.

The furniture, books, cushions, and the doors of the pews were removed in good order to a place of safety. The organ was spoiled. Some damage was done to the stoves. The organ, although untouched by fire or water, has suffered so much in its tone by the smoke, that it will have to be taken down. It is difficult to estimate the damage, which depends much whether the walls will require painting. It will not be less than \$5,000, and should the decorations prove to be seriously defaced, it may rise to \$10,000. The church is insured for \$10,000 at the Rhode Island Mutual, \$10,000 at the Providence Mutual, and \$5,000 at the Manufacturers Mutual. The organ is insured for \$2,000 at the first named office and for \$1,000 at the last.

The fire originated probably from the hot air being reversed and passing out through the cold air box. In certain conditions of the atmosphere all furnaces are liable to this accident, and all wooden cold air boxes are liable to take fire, as we recently warned the public. Others think that the fire was communicated to the air box by the smoke pipe, which was in dangerous proximity to it.

The Boston *Post* says, in an article on planting trees:—

"One way would be for every man owning a lot of land fronting a public street, to set out trees in front of his lot himself, and to give to them his personal moral superintendence. But there are some men in every town, and often one in every street, who do not have sufficient public spirit, and are so deficient in good taste, as to refuse to have anything to do with an improvement of this kind. It is their refusal to cooperate with their neighbors in this good work, the beauty of the street might be marred by having unsightly caps in the rows of trees along its sides. To provide for such cases as these, it is necessary to resort to associated effort, in the organization of Tree Societies or Associations. Where this has been tried it has worked very well. There are tree societies in some of our towns and cities, which, during the past few years, have set out hundreds of trees, and we are glad to know that they are multiplying. The formation of these societies is a very simple matter. Let a few of the public spirited citizens of a town call a public meeting—adopt a constitution—appoint their committee to collect subscriptions, and to attend to the work of transplanting, and the work is fairly commenced."

Fortunately there is no lack of a taste for trees in this city, almost every available place having received quite a number of them, streets included, where they are well enough; but when we turn north and run out on the roads of the island, we see that the hand of taste has not been put forth to beautify and shelter the road side with trees, plant. It is regular rows and near enough together to form a shade and adorn the landscape. And it seems so strange that so little attention is paid to a subject to which frequent attention has been called. As a matter of dollars and cents merely, it is worthy of consideration, for nothing will increase the value of land that is likely to come into the market for building purposes, so much as well grown and thrifty trees, and we take a higher view of it, the aptly in regard to the subject is very surprising.

Mr. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., in an article on the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, describes a singular rock, found there, and which, in many respects, is entirely different from the common rock. The chief points of difference in external characters, are in the color, which is bluish, the feet and belly and throat white, the coat, which is of soft fur, and the tail slightly brown; while the common, or Norway rat, is gray or brown, and covered with rough hair. The cave rat is possessed of a dark black eye, of the size of a rabbit's eye, and entirely without iris, the feelers also are uncommonly long. It is entirely blind when first caught, although the eyes are so large and lustrous. By keeping them, however, in captivity and diffuse light, they gradually acquire to attain some power of vision, and there is no evidence that these rats ever visit the upper air. There is only one other animal known to exist in the cave, and that is the bat, of which great numbers are to be found within ten miles of the mouth of the cave, and galleries near to it. For miles the surface of the rocks overhead is covered with them, and their number is estimated by millions.

From California we have our usual file, bringing us, as usual, a long list of "murders," "found dead," "abductions," &c., and an average streak of luck in the way of mining. The following are among the best returns that we can find, and certainly pay well for the trouble and labor expended:—

"At South's Flat, during the last fortnight, the Kickerbocker Co. has washed out 1,000 ounces, the Allegany Co. 14,000 ounces, and the Pacific Co. 900 ounces. During the last week the Hawk & Bull Co. have taken out 300 ounces, the Blue Tunnel Co. 400 ounces, the Kickerbocker Co. 100 ounces, and the Jenny Lind Co. 200 ounces. The Bay State Co. have realized large yields, but our informant was unable to give the items. The New York Co. have \$40,000 ready for exchange. At Clip's Flat, Forest City, Minnesota, and Monte Cristo, the mines are all doing remarkably well; at the latter place, \$10,000 had been taken out during one week. The gradual melting of the snow has furnished the miners with water, in quantities to suit, and they are making the best use of it. The prospect now is that more gold will be taken out in this section of the State than during any previous season."

O. TIRSON & Co. have published the following music:—"Seascapes," a fine flowing melody for the most part, and a difficult. It is dedicated to the favorite yacht "Sue & Lina." "By the Light of Her Glances," romance from AUNE'S opera of Bayreuth. The celebrated "Storm Gallop," from the original copy. "The Remembrance of Letitia," by BERT. "The Bashful Young Lady," a humorous song by GUY. "Come away Love," from HENRY, transcribed and varied for the piano by GUY.

The above may be found at the City Music Store.

A letter from Nicaragua makes it appear that Washington has been placed in the calendar of disasters. There is a church at Ylva, over the principal portal of which is a very well executed bust of the leader of the American Revolution, and on inquiry of a native of the town, the writer says, "I was informed that it was a bust of the 'good Saint George Washington.' He adds, 'I confess that as I passed this church I felt like taking off my hat, and did it not because of custom, but because I couldn't help it.'"

Experiments in France have shown that the velocity of the galvanic current in telegraph wires is sixty-three thousand, two hundred miles per second, in iron wire, and one hundred and two thousand in copper wire. Neither the tension of the transmitted electricity, the intensity of the current, nor the size of the conductor, exerts any influence in the velocity.

The Newport Musical Institute repeated their concert on Friday evening last week to another crowded house, and we are glad to know that their efforts to please the public have met with such marked success.

Sunday, the thirty-first day of May next, has been set apart by Right Reverend THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island, to visit the Episcopal Churches on this island.

There is now lying at Messrs. Finch & Knox wharf, a small fishing schooner of about 15 tons, which was picked up ashore on Saturday last in Narragansett Bay near Gould Island. Her name is J. Nickerson, of Dennis, and sailed from Providence on Friday, 18th inst., where the Captain (Nickerson) is said to live. What has become of the Captain is a mystery, but there are entertained that he, the only person on board, was accidentally drowned in trying to get his vessel off Sandusky Point, as she was seen on the flats during Saturday, with a small boat alongside and sails partly up, as when found. A man's hat lay on deck and \$150 was found in her cabin.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Historical Society, held on the 18th inst., the following officers were elected:—

President—David King, M. D.
1st Vice President—A. H. Dunton, D. D.
2d Vice President—Duncan C. P. H. Esq.
Corresponding Secretary—George C. Mason, Esq.
Recording Secretary & Cabinet Keeper—Benjamin B. Howland Esq.
Treasurer—Nathan H. Gould, Esq.
Trustees—William B. Wetmore, Esq.; William Gibbs, Esq.; Henry Bowdoin, Esq.; William P. Sheffield, Esq.; J. Prescott Hall, Esq.

The lecture of the People's Course, this week, was by ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq., of Boston, who gave us the concluding lecture of his series on the "Characteristics of New England Humor." In every respect it equalled his first, surpassing that in the richness of his illustrations, which convulsed the house with laughter.

On Friday evening of next week Mr. EMBROSE will lecture, and probably Rev. T. STARR KING, early in the week following.

CHANCE OF PROPERTY.—The heirs of Mr. CHRISTOPHER WOLFE, have disposed in New York, to R. SMITH CLARK, Esq., of that city, a connection of the family, the estate on South Town street, for \$55,000. The estate of H. PAUL HICKY on Kay street has also been sold to Mr. HENRY T. LAM, for \$18,000, and there is already a call for houses for the season. Newport's prospects for the summer are good, and we look for increase of business over last year.

THE MERRY MURDER.—This city, have purchased the bark ALF of Fall River, 25 tons burthen, for \$1500. She is copper fastened and coppered, six years old and well found in every respect. She has recently returned from the sperm whale fishery, in which business she will be continued.

We are having—not enjoying—a sample of Spring weather—frequent showers, a plenty of mud under foot, now and then a fog, the still notes of wild geese flying over, and other signs that indicate a change.

The fishermen have at last found the codfish, which are now brought up in the most orderly and regular manner.

COL. WILLIAM W. BROWN, of Providence, has been elected Major General of the R. I. Militia.

Troops are to cross the Plains this Spring for the protection of the overland emigrants bound for California and Oregon. Orders have been issued for the 4th infantry, now stationed in Oregon, to move across the country, constructing the road, for which appropriations have been made. The companies of the 6th infantry, now at Fort Kearney and Leavenworth, are to follow up the Platte Valley, in the old Oregon trail, and go through the mountains at South Pass. The companies stationed in Kansas are to embark at Fort Leavenworth, and ascend the Missouri in boats to Fort Benton—there to remain until relieved by the 4th infantry, some time in the summer, when they, too, will move across over the route passed over by them on their march from Oregon.

These movements of troops on our Western Plains will keep the way open this Spring and Summer for emigrating parties destined for the shores of the Pacific, and afford an excellent opportunity for persons desirous to settle either in California or Oregon to go out with their families safely, and at a very inconsiderable cost compared with the expense of a passage by sea. They may also have a very fair prospect of a return of the whole cost of their outfit at the end of the trip in the enhanced value of their animals and traveling gear. Information of a practical kind for farmers and laboring men wishing to go to California or Oregon, is now being distributed gratuitously by an Association of gentlemen in this city, chiefly merchants and old residents of the two countries, desirous to see them fill up with population.

N. Y. Tribune.

Over one hundred sail of clipper schooners are now prosecuting the halibut and cod fishery on Georges and the Western Bank, from the port of Gloucester. Some of the number have been very lucky so far this spring. The schooner "Serenia Ann" arrived a few days since, after being absent only nine days, with 70,000 weight of fine codfish, which sold for about \$1.50 per hundred, the crew sharing about \$80 per man.

Halibut have become very scarce on Georges Banks for a year or two past, on account of so many vessels being engaged in the business, and the fishermen are now turning their attention to the cod fishery. The fish obtained on Georges and the Western Banks are far superior to those caught in the Bay.

Some of the Gloucester vessels have also opened a new field to obtain bait. They visit Newfoundland, and purchasing fresh herring, pack them in snow, and sell their cargo at Gloucester to the halibut fleet, at the high price, in some instances, of two cents each.

The prospect at the present time is very favorable that the Gloucester fishermen will meet with better luck this spring than they have for some years past, the weather in the month of February having been unusually favorable for the prosecution of the business.—*Old Colony Memorial*.

The Charleston Mercury has an article on the subject of the emigration from the Northern States to different portions of Virginia, in which it comes to the conclusion that "the predominance of free labor in Virginia, by the natural order of things, and in the course of time, is quite possible," and even probable; and that the "slave south proper—the cotton States"—must not look to the "frontier or border States, such as Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, for efficient help in a matter which to them will be one of expediency and prosperity," but must rely upon themselves alone. This article of the Mercury is considered an extraordinary one. It does not say what course it proposes for the "cotton States"—as separate and distinct from the other Southern States—only that they "must look to themselves alone."

Dr. Max Langenschwartz writes an article in the New York News to show that good coffee is a powerful antidote to poison. He says, "If, for example, a patient swallows at seven o'clock a spoonful of iodine preparation, and then takes, ten minutes after, only one spoonful of good coffee, he will at half-past seven have no more iodine in force in his system than he has when he first takes it." Dr. L. does not believe, with Leibig, that the chemical basis of coffee and tea is one and the same thing.

A GARROTTER CAUGHT.—The New York Mirror states that the scoundrel who attempted a few weeks since to rob a trunk in the New York Hotel, and "garrote" Miss Bates of Boston, has probably been caught. Mr. Cranston, of the hotel, privately offered the police a handsome reward for catching the rascal, and they think they have got him.

We copy the following from an English paper. The blunder in locating Boston is amusing. The hit is capital:—

LAUGHING AT LAW.—Horse racing is against the law in Boston, New York; so they call a race a "grand agricultural horse exhibition," and pursue are called "premiums." A good people those Bostonians!

A Western editor says that a child was run over by a wagon three years old and groaned which never spoke afterwards. He also gives his readers some lines which he says "were written by a young man who has long since lain in the grave for his own amusement!"

THE RECENT SICKNESS AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL.—The Board of the National Hotel have decided that the recent sickness at the National Hotel was caused by the poisonous miasma generated in the sewers and sinks about the establishment.

On motion of Mr. S. R. Whiston, the House took up Title XXIV, of the Militia.

Mr. Whiston moved to amend the 328th chapter, so that the State should not pay for more than two days performed service, performed in each year by the militia, except for such additional days as the Governor may require to be performed.

After some remarks by Mr. Jenckes and Mr. Luther against the amendment, and by Mr. Whipple in favor of it, the question was taken and the amendment was lost.

Resolution from Senate appropriating \$750 for repair of the State House at Newport was passed in concurrence, and Mr. G. B. Knowles was appointed a committee on the part of the House.

Petition of L. C. Tourtellot for appropriation for repair of the armory at Woonsocket, was granted.

Resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to visit schools of Design, in Germany, was passed in concurrence. Adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, March 16.

SENATE.—Reports of the Commissioners on the Tiverton, the Mount Vernon, Providence, and Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich, with a resolution continuing the commissioners on each, with all the powers and authorities to said trust by law appointing; which were severally passed and ordered to be communicated to the House.

Mr. Peckham of Middletown presented the petition of J. B. F. Paul Gouard, Vice Consul of the French Empire for the ports of Newport and Providence; for an amendment of the charter of "The Atlantic and Mediterranean Banking and Navigation Company."

In view of the importance of this great undertaking, and of the act of incorporation which the petitioner justly styles the "Magna Charta," the petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Peckham of Middletown, Mason and Turner.

Petition of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Turnpike Company; was concurred in with amendments. Also the petition of William K. Tarbox and wife was passed in concurrence.

Title XXIV of the revised code, relative to the Judiciary and its officers, was taken up from the table, the amendments of the House agreed to, and the title ordered to be sent to the commissioners to be engrossed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Finance, reported an act making additional appropriations for the support of the government of the State for the financial year ending on the 30th day of April, 1887; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Macy of Newport presented the petition of Thomas Coggeshall and others for the passage of an act incorporating the Newport Musical Institute; which was received and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Boomer of Fall River presented the remonstrance of Samuel B. Allen and 169 other citizens of Tiverton and Fall River against the proposed alteration of the dividing line between the two towns; which was received and referred to the Committee on Corporations; also a series of resolutions adopted by the town of Fall River in town meeting assembled in relation to the same subject; which were read and referred to the same committee.

Mr. Manchester from the Committee on Education, reported an act incorporating the Newport Musical Institute; which was read and passed.

On motion of Mr. Whiston of Providence, the House resumed the consideration of "Title XXXIII. of the Salaries and Fees."

The seventh section of the 228th chapter, as it came from the Senate, is in the following words:

Section 7. The annual salary of the chief justice of the Supreme Court shall be twenty-five hundred dollars, and each of the other Justices two thousand dollars.

Mr. Whipple of Coventry moved to strike out the words "two thousand."

The motion to strike out prevailed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 13.

SENATE.—Petition of James C. Bucklin and others, for the appointment of a Commissioner to visit the Schools of Design in France, England and Germany. Read, and accompanying resolutions read and passed.

Petition of the Providence City Guards, for an appropriation for rent of armory, granted.

Petition of the Trustees of the Willow Cemetery Company, for erection of a monument to Gen. Greene. Continued to next session.

Resolution to provide for the printing of the Court House, etc., in East Greenwich. Passed.

A report from the State Auditor, in compliance with a call from the Senate, relative to the State Normal School, was received and read.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday.

HOUSE.—The House took up Title XVI, of Fisheries, and concurred in the Senate's amendment to the section fixing the time of taking trout and pickerel.

An act in addition to the act for the division of the town of Tiverton—allowing corporations in the new town of Fall River, formerly a part of Tiverton, to hold their meetings, in Fall River, instead of Tiverton, as provided in their charters—was reported by the Committee on Corporations and passed.

An act in amendment of the act incorporating the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. The act not having been printed the rule was suspended, and the act passed.

On motion of Mr. S. R. Whiston, the House took up Title XXIV, of the Militia.

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Mr. Whipple of Coventry moved to strike out the words "two thousand."

The motion to strike out prevailed.

In this State, whenever it shall appear to him that suitable rooms for the use of a school can be had, for a term of not less than four years, without expense to the State.

The resolution was passed without dissent.

The Committee on Education reported the petition of Ichabod Northrup and six hundred other colored citizens, asking that a law may be enacted by which their children, as pupils of the common schools, may be placed in all respects in the same position as the children of their fellow citizens, and recommended that it be continued to the next session.

After remarks made by several members the subject was dropped.

Resolution authorizing the School Commissioner to apportion school money to the towns of Fall River and Tiverton, was read and passed.

The act making certain appropriations, reported yesterday by the Finance committee, was read and passed.

Resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to send certain maps and documents to the Chicago Historical Society was passed in concurrence.

Mr. Molten in the chair.

An act in amendment of an act for the division of the town of Cumberland into voting districts, reported by the Judiciary Committee, was read twice, under a suspension of the rules and passed.

Resolution authorizing the General Treasurer to receive the Bank Tax before it becomes due, and to deduct therefrom at the rate of six per cent per annum for the unexpired time for which such tax has already been paid, was reported by the Finance Committee and passed.

Report of the Commissioner of the Tiverton Bank was read, and a resolution continuing the commission was passed in concurrence.

Report of the Commissioners of Mount Vernon Bank, was read, and a resolution, from the Senate, continuing the commission, was passed in concurrence.

Petition of Zimri A. Cooke, for change of name, reported by the Judiciary Committee was granted.

Resolution in relation to State valuation of town of Tiverton, was passed.

The House adjourned to Wednesday morning.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 18.

SENATE.—Petition of the Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Company for amendment of charter. Passed in concurrence.

Petition of William W. Bishop and others, for act incorporating the Porto Manufacturing Company. Concurred in the order of notice.

An act for the division of the town of Tiverton. Passed in concurrence.

Petition of Benjamin Fish and others, for act incorporating the Aquidneck Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Concurred in order of notice.

The Senate concurred with the action of the House upon the following, viz:—Act incorporating the Highland Institute in Barrington; Sunday associations against the State; Petition of J. B. F. Gouard for release of exchequer; Resolution in relation to the removal of the State Normal School; Petition of John Southwick and others for charter of King Philip Bank; Petition of James S. Mason and others for repeal of pilot act; Resolution directing the Secretary of State to distribute maps to certain libraries.

Upon the resolution (from the House) allowing certain volumes to be withdrawn from the office of the Secretary of State, the Senate non-concurred.

Resolution providing for painting Court House, and repairing fence in East Greenwich. Read and passed.

Resolution allowing the School Commissioner to apportion school money to Fall River and Tiverton. Concurred with an amendment.

Upon the recommendation of the Governor, the Senate assented to the pardon and liberation from imprisonment of Samuel S. Gladding and Henry C. Dorsey.

HOUSE.—Resolution appropriating \$50 to provide new furniture for the office of the Commissioner of Public Schools, was passed.

Mr. Pearce offered the following resolution:—

